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'Cancer Road' Did Industrial Farming and Fertilizers Kill These People?

A growing number of peer-reviewed medical studies have linked exposure to nitrates in drinking water to elevated incidences of cancer. Nitrates commonly flow into well water and other water sources as runoff from fields treated with commercial fertilizer and livestock manure.

By The New Leade

Mile a day, mile a lot. Subscribe to The Defender's Top News of the Day. It's free.

By Keith Schneider

It was a hot afternoon in mid-July and 60-year-old Brian Bennerotte was making a pilgrimage of sorts, navigating a shotgun-straight, gravel road south of Highway 60 in northwestern Iowa through a landscape etched with rural cemeteries. Farms as far as the eye can see.

Bennerotte is one of three surviving members of a family who farmed for three generations along a mile-long stretch of County Road B. As a long-haul trucker, he's been gone from the road for years. But with a visitor at the wheel, he finds his way.

From the passenger seat of a rented vehicle, he scans both sides of the road, looking for a cluster of trees and a house or barn. He's in search of the scattered remains of his family's farmstead, which once encompassed 200 acres and a home large enough to host Christmas dinner for his four boys and a girl.

Down the road a bit further, he recognizes neighboring properties. There is the Glarner farm, the Sporrer farm and the Hoyt farm. Each once prosperous in the circumstances of geography, topography, agriculture and social commerce.

All are also joined by disease and death.

Among the four families who lived for decades along County Road B, 12 people developed cancer and seven died.

Bennerotte was one of three people who developed lymphoma. The disease nearly killed him in 1983 when he was 20 years old. His father and three brothers would not survive their own battles with cancer.

For some, County Road B has a different name: They call it Cancer Road.

"Every family along here was affected. Every one," said Bennerotte.

Though the causes of the cancers are not proven, suspicion centers on elevated levels of nitrates that have contaminated the drinking water for County Road B families, just as they have throughout U.S. farm country. Nitrates commonly flow into well water and other water sources as runoff from fields treated with commercial fertilizer and livestock manure.

Over the last decade, a growing number of peer-reviewed medical studies have linked exposure to nitrates in drinking water to elevated incidences of cancer.

Many of the County Road B cancers — breast, blood, colon, lymphoma — have been associated in epidemiological studies with the risk of cancer associated with exposure to nitrates in drinking water.

Wells used by some of the families contained nitrate levels well above what authorities consider safe, according to Dodge County water monitoring data.

"It's eyebrow-raising that you have this cluster in this area where you have high levels of nitrates and kidney cancers and bladder and breast cancers," said Paul Mathiesen, science program director at the environmental advocacy group Clean Wisconsin.

He acknowledges that it is often difficult to pinpoint specific causes for specific cancers, but said the County Road B cases show a strong link.

"Those are some of the cancers that have been associated to increased risk with respect to nitrate contamination," he said.

Mathiesen is the lead author of a 2018 peer-reviewed study that identified nitrate contamination in drinking water as the probable cause of nearly 300 cases a year of colorectal and bladder cancers in Wisconsin.

The concerns have broad implications for all of U.S. farm country. The U.S. Geological Survey has found that 23% of private wells in rural areas contain more than 10 parts per million (ppm) safety limit for nitrates.

In Minnesota alone, authorities in 2017 found elevated levels of nitrates in 80 public water systems.

In Iowa, 15,000 drinking water wells were contaminated with elevated nitrate concentrations, according to the USGS. Private water wells serve about one third of Wisconsin families and last year state authorities found 10% of them exceeded the 10 ppm nitrate safety limit.

And in Nebraska, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reported in 2018 that groundwater beneath almost a fifth of Nebraska, over 13,000 square miles, is contaminated with nitrates at more than 5 ppm, the concentration that many scientists now consider as the baseline level for causing health concerns.

Nitrate levels in groundwater in the Corn Belt have increased since the mid-1980s, according to a 2018 study by National Cancer Institute researchers and other scientists evaluated 30 epidemiology studies of low-level exposure to nitrates in public drinking water systems, finding that many studies "observed an increased risk with ingestion of water nitrate levels that were below regulatory limits."

In 2019, researchers at the University of Iowa evaluated data from a long-term study of more than 20,000 women in Iowa and found increased risks of bladder cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma and elevated nitrate levels in public drinking water supplies used by the women.

More recently, medical researchers have been conducting epidemiology studies looking at 10 large groups of people, what they're exposed to and what kinds of cancers. The results, some scientists say, indicate that exposure to nitrates in drinking water poses a health threat at much lower concentrations than the 10 ppm federal drinking water standard.

The fertilizer industry, the trade organization for the $27 billion U.S. commercial fertilizer industry, issued this statement in 2017: "The US Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry does not characterize nitrate as a carcinogen," and added that the EPA expressly notes:

> "Confusing results across studies, and design limitations in a number of epidemiological studies that have investigated associations between nitrate or nitrite exposure and cancer."

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Corn belt cancers

Adding to the evidence is data showing that rates of cancer in some Corn Belt states are higher than the overall U.S. incidence rates for cancer.

Of the 15 states with the highest rates of bladder cancer, the top corn-producing states — Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Kansas, Ohio and Minnesota — Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota — are in the top 15, according to the data from the CDC.

It was definitely surprising that," said Mary Charles, professor of epidemiology at the University of Iowa and director of the Iowa Cancer Registry. "I don't think anybody thought of ourselves as being a very high cancer state."

As science builds lung infections to cancers, Children's health is a key concern. Pediatric cancer is now more common in Nebraska than anywhere else in the Mississippi River, according to researchers at the University of Nebraska Medical Center.

The cases are associated with Nebraska watersheds that have high levels of nitrates or atrazine — a weed killer — in its surface and groundwater. In rural Nebraska, one particularly hard-hit town, seven children were diagnosed with cancer from 2005 to 2013, they said.

"Our incidence of pediatric cancer is significantly higher than the surrounding states," said Sharon Magzamen, chair of the university's Departments of Environmental, Agricultural, and Occupational Health.

Rogan continued:

> "We've mapped the three most prevalent types of pediatric cancer in Nebraska and they are central nervous system cancers and brain tumors, that are really driving this high incidence."

A tragic toll

Along Minnesota's Cancer Road B, the list of area residents struck by cancer is long.

On one farm, Irene Sporrer developed breast cancer, and her son, Darren, was diagnosed with Hodgkin's lymphoma, a cancer of the lymph system, when he was 17.

Christine Hachfeld moved onto the farm as well, only to then develop multiple myeloma.

Down the road from the Sporrer farm, neighbor Audrey Serie died of cancer in 2021.

Neighbor Bonnie Glarner also died in 2021 after developing breast cancer in the mid-1970s at age 35. Glarner's son, Scott Glarner, developed non-Hodgkin lymphoma in 2005 at the age of 43 but survived and moved away from County Road B.

"People talked about it," said Glarner, who works as postmaster. "People questioning, what's up with the water?" Because of all the cancer that people had up and down that road."

More than any other County Road B family, Lancer wrecked the Bennerotte family. Brian's father, Lawrence Bennerotte, died of cancer in 1983. His brothers, Lance and Scott, died of cancer in 1993 and 2005.

Howard Farmed on County Road B until dying of kidney cancer in 1982 at the age of 64. Son Chuck Bennerotte became the principal farm manager following his father's death. He died of cancer in 2013 at the age of 57. Chuck's wife, Joanne, also developed bone cancer and died in 2015.

Another son, Gary, developed colon cancer that led to his death in 2006 at age 65, while Wesley, the youngest brother of the clan, developed leukemia, a blood cancer, and died in 2019 when he was 67.

The family's lone daughter, Myrna, also developed cancer, but has so far survived it and is living in Michigan.

Stuart Bennerotte, like his brother Brian, is also a cancer survivor. He developed a benign tumor on his pancreas in 2003 when he was 35. He and Brian were diagnosed with prostate cancer for which he is undergoing treatment.

Dodge County officials conducted nitrate monitoring for the drinking water wells used by those County Road B families from 1990 through 2015, finding that nitrate levels in the Glarner family well consistently ranged at 7 ppm from 2002 to 2011.

The highest nitrate concentrations, 25 ppm, were found in 2001 in the Sporrer's well. Nitrate concentrations in the Bennerotte well were 8 ppm in 1990 and 7.1 ppm in 2013.

When Brian Bennerotte's tumor was discovered in the early 1980s, it was wrapped around his heart and other vital organs.

Doctors at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, 40 miles away, saved his life by exposing the tumor to massive doses of radiation but warned Bennerotte that his heart and lungs would sustain permanent damage that would affect the rest of his life. He's endured a series of surgeries since for heart surgery and other urgent health issues.

"The doctors told me they had to save my life," he said. "I live with it. My father. My brothers. They didn't."

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Keith Schneider is the senior editor and chief correspondent for Circle of Blue.

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Best Newest Oldest

Ty Wiesenhaar
9 days ago

Mistakes aren't the only thing poisoning these people. They're also poisoned with glyphosate and GMOs because all the corn being grown is genetically modified crop which is sprayed with glyphosate. They are plenty of EDCP in the environment from pet soaps ...

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Mchristian
9 days ago

This article depicts a place where cancer survival innocent people. How many places around the world have this kind of cancer rate? Anyone?
Is there anywhere in the US that's not? I'd bet not. It seems every region has varying degrees of toxicity in the water supply and food supply. Why aren't we all dying?

Reply • Share

Todd Tapp
9 days ago • Moderator

You are correct that everywhere is affected by these agriculture issues. City dwellers are probably affected more by air pollution than rural residents, but rural residents are overwhelmingly affected by surface water pollution from chemical runoff. The only way an epidemiologist is point of view determining which poisons are the worst will be to look at the cancer rates in areas that have the least amount of agriculture. Finding a location with so much money behind the use of agricultural chemicals is comparable to the fact that ALL government agencies are captured by the industries they are supposed to regulate. And, another reason why we need REAL#1 for our president.

Reply • Share

Nevermore
9 days ago

It's been said for a long time. Even the Egyptian mummies show signs of cancer. What caused cancers prior to man-made fertilizers? Women have been used for thousands of the dawn of time. Fertilizers and pesticides are the "whipping boy" for all of the world's ills with no consideration for the fact that we have a lot more people on the planet than we ever have before. Fertilizers and pesticides are the tools of modern technique and have been around enough. I have been in agriculture for a long time. I remember the days of no pesticides and fertilizers and I can tell you that we had a lot more problems with insects and weeds with fertilizers and pesticides. It's not as bad as you say and all the best to you.

Reply • Share

Ty Wiesenhaar
9 days ago • Moderator

Nevermore, I'm not an agriculture kind a MIR. It is difficult to imagine how much additional different could possibly meet the chemicals that the current food systems appear to be using. Also, I'm not sure that the number of people on the planet is relevant to the cleanliness of the water supply.

Imagine marrying a humanitarian assumption: poison has to place with food. To the extent that we're poisoning our planets or my children, then that planet is not acceptable for everyone.

My grandparents were farmers. My grandfather died of cancer before I could ever meet them. If my family had been able to give him a chance to live out a proper lifespan by denying usage of toxic agricultural amendments, I think they would have been grateful for that opportunity. Unfortunately, they were not given that with the required faith to venture forward without farming in the way they had until their lessons. It is worth it. And what good is faith if you cannot make an effort to live by it?

In Central MN we have a really great network with organizations like the Sustainable Farmers Association who host farm visits, workshops, and ... See more

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chaddelow
9 days ago

Can we take time to read through the site. Make sure to read all the information including research papers.

https://www.fellowshipofcp.org/

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